

THE
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF
GAINSBOROUGH



R E P O R T
OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER of HEALTH

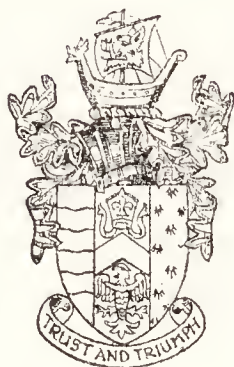
FOR THE
YEAR 1965



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Rural District Council of Gainsborough for 1965



Chairman : Councillor A. T. DICKINSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor G. H. Bingham

Councillor A. Barley.
Councillor J. B. Barley.
Councillor Mrs. J. M. Barley.
Councillor G. H. Bingham.
Councillor Revd. F. G. Calthrop.
Councillor W. Carter.
Councillor R. Casswell.
Councillor R. Chappell.
Councillor Dr. K. L. Cordeaux.
Councillor J. A. Cottam.
Councillor A. T. Dickinson, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. K. L. Dickinson.
Councillor M. S. Dickenson.
Councillor Mrs. D. M. Foottit.
Councillor J. H. Forington.
Councillor F. I. Gourley.
Councillor H. C. Grimes.
Councillor J. R. Harris.
Councillor G. E. Hewitt.
Councillor R. M. Kirman.
Councillor H. Kitchinson.
Councillor J. C. Lidgett.
Councillor H. Marris.
Councillor Mrs. G. O. Marshall.
Councillor Mrs. E. E. Moore.
Councillor Dr. K. O'Toole.
Councillor Mrs. C. Ranby.
Councillor A. E. Robinson.
Councillor W. H. Rose.
Councillor E. R. Selby.
Councillor Mrs. E. Staniland.
Councillor A. V. Woodhead.

Clerk of the Council :

RALPH DOWNES, D.P.A. (Lond.)

R.D.C. Offices, Morley Street, Gainsborough

**RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
GAINSBOROUGH**

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM C. WARD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. BOOY

A.M.I.Mun.E., A.I.A.S.

Assistant Public Health Inspector :

D. G. CLIXBY

Cert. S.I.B., Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1965

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH**

Public Health Department,
The Guildhall,
Gainsborough.
Tel. No.: 2381.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1965 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics are good and compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The figures relating to vaccination and immunisation are not as high as one would like. I should like to see the figures nearer to 100%. We may never get this figure but we should continue to strive for it. Parents want continuous urging and persuading to get their children the protection against the infectious diseases which vaccination and immunisation offer them.

The Ministry of Health is concerned at the low acceptance rate of vaccination against poliomyelitis in some areas. During the past few years, following the campaigns for vaccination, the incidence of poliomyelitis has fallen to the lowest level recorded in this country. As so often happens with a decline in the number of cases the numbers accepting vaccination has also gone down. Constant vigilance is required to keep up the numbers vaccinated and people must not be allowed to become apathetic. I mentioned in last year's report that Professor Sabin, who perfected the oral vaccine, stated that if all children under 15 years were vaccinated we should see the end of poliomyelitis. We must not lapse into a false sense of security but be vigilant and keep pressing those apathetic parents to get their children vaccinated.

THREE

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY

Cancer of the neck of the womb (cervix) kills about 2,500 women every year in England and Wales.

Towards the end of 1964 and early in 1965 there was a great surge of interest amongst women in the area, in cancer of the cervix. Women's Institutions and other organisations discussed the subject at National Conferences and pledged their support to aim at securing the establishment of diagnostic clinics.

The County Council in 1965 decided to start special clinics in those parts of the country where facilities did not already exist. There was not a clinic in this area during the year under review, but as one started early in 1966, before this report was written, I feel I should make some mention of Cervical Cytology.

Cancer of the neck of the womb starts in the surface layers of cells. There is a considerable time lag before the condition spreads and invades other parts of the body. Whilst the cancer cells remain localised in the surface layers there is little danger and this is known as "Carcinoma-in-situ". It is when the cells spread below the surface layers and invade other parts of the body that the disease becomes dangerous. Early detection of Carcinoma-in-situ should reduce the death rate from invasive cancer of the cervix.

There are no symptoms of Carcinoma-in-situ so diagnostic tests are used to discover it. A simple examination is carried out, some cells are scraped off the surface of the neck of the womb, smeared on a glass slide and sent for examination to a laboratory. The examination of these cells is known as exfoliative cytology. If there be any suspicion or doubt about malignant cells the patient is referred to a consultant gynaecologist for further investigation.

It is thought that there may be over a five year interval between the appearance of abnormal cells and the development of cancer. It follows that examination every five years should be encouraged to detect the early signs of disease and to offer the greatest chance of cure.

Cancer of the cervix is more common amongst: women who have had several children, women who have had frequent sexual relations with uncircumcised men, women of lower social classes and women over the age of 35. All these groups should be actively encouraged to attend for examination either at a clinic or by their own general practitioner. It may be most difficult to get some of the women who are at greatest risk—the lower social class with a large family—to attend for routine examination. These are the people whose home commitments may make attendance difficult to manage and who frequently are unaware of the danger. It is usually the educated unmarried woman or married woman with one or no child who are first to avail themselves of an examination. Ways will have to be devised to get the others to attend, and this should command our attention.

FOUR

REFUSE TIP

Early in the year it was decided to make application for planning permission to extend the tip at Lea Road. It had become obvious that there was very little life left in the present tip, and further ground was urgently needed. This application aroused strong objections from the local residents. Local meetings were held, letters written to the Press and eventually a petition, signed by 212 residents in the Lea Road area, objecting to the proposal to extend the tip was sent to the Lindsey County Council. One can appreciate the concern of the residents but there were no other suitable sites available. Many of their fears were unfounded. I must agree that on some occasions in the past the tip may not have been all it should be but these occasions were very few and due to some mechanical breakdown of plant and possibly some mis-management. Many times the tip has been blamed for nuisances that have not arisen at the tip. The objections were not upheld and the Council was given planning approval to extend the tip.

I should like to briefly mention a few points on refuse disposal by tipping and refuse sites.

Tipping on low-lying land has the advantage of being hygienic. In time the refuse becomes innocuous and land can be reclaimed and adopted to useful purposes such as playing fields or used for cultivation. The greatest advantage is that this method of disposal is economical and does not require high capital expenditure.

The tip site must be accessible and not too far from the locality served. If a tip be very far from the area served it becomes expensive because of the long journeys by vehicles and the time lost on travelling. It is of course preferable to have the tip site away from dwelling houses but this is not always possible. If a tip is well maintained and the tipping carefully controlled there should not be any nuisance and few grounds for complaint. I think it must be agreed that over the past two years our tip has been well kept and as a direct result we have had very few complaints. Mr. Kilyon is to be congratulated on making the tip so good and for keeping such strict supervision of the tipping. I am sure that given normal working conditions the present tip, and the proposed extensions to it, will not give rise to many complaints.

I must add that suitable land for tipping is becoming more and more difficult to obtain and we must use all the available land, even though it be close to dwelling houses. In the future some other method of disposal will have to be used which will probably be more expensive. Perhaps neighbouring Local Authorities will have to join forces and operate some joint system of refuse disposal.

CARAVAN SITES

We have in our area 659 Caravans situated on nine sites. It will be remembered that as the result of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, a new licensing system was introduced (i) to control the location of caravan sites and (ii) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

To assist Councils in the framing of suitable licence conditions, the Ministry issued a set of "Model Standards". It was not intended that these should be slavishly followed, and Councils were advised to frame a code in their own areas. In this area the majority of the caravans are in the Torksey area, sited by people from the industrial areas for use as week-end and holiday retreats. In framing their licence code the Council took this factor into account, and their standard is not so stringent as that set out for guidance in the Ministry's "Model Standards".

Early this year a report was prepared by Mr. Booy on the conditions at the various sites. Whilst a few owners had made some progress with improvements to their sites others had done very little and one or two sites were very bad.

It was suggested to the Council and agreed that amendments be made to site licences in order to bring the sites up to satisfactory standards and to see that these standards were adhered to in a reasonable time. These amendments were eventually agreed with the site owners.

All the owners have got on with the work and conditions are very much better. One large site owner, whose site was particularly bad sold his site and the new owners have submitted very attractive plans for a new site layout.

STAFF

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their department included in this report. I should particularly like to thank Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, Lindsey County Council, and his staff, for making available the information relating to the County Health Department. I also thank Mr. W. L. Booy, the Surveyor, and Chief Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details contained in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally, I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department, Mr. W. L. Booy, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. D. G. Clixby, Additional Public Health Inspector, and the clerical staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Rural District	78,000 acres
Estimated population (Mid-1965)	13,280
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1965	£297,445
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£1,199

Apart from a number of semi-residential villages, the district is entirely rural in character and the sole industry is agriculture. It surrounds the Urban District of Gainsborough on three sides, the northern and southern extremities are twenty-one miles apart and the greatest width of the district is eleven miles.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Records of rainfall and temperature are kept by the Geography Department of the Castle Hills Secondary Modern School. I should like to thank the Headmaster, Mr. R. M. Underhill, for the following information.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR 1965

Month	RAINFALL		TEMPERATURE	
	No. of inches	No. of days on which rain fell	Maximum Temperature °F	Minimum Temperature °F
January	1.80	15	52.0	24.0
February	1.20	10	49.0	26.0
March	1.60	12	62.0	16.0
April	1.45	14	62.0	27.0
May	2.40	16	79.0	31.0
June	1.70	10	74.0	38.0
July	2.40	12	74.0	40.0
August	1.60	11	78.0	39.0
September	2.20	10	69.0	32.0
October	2.40	11	63.0	35.0
November	2.61	16	61.0	14.0
December	3.20	18	49.0	13.0

Monthly Average of rainfall — 2.04 inches

Heaviest rainfall for one month — December — 3.20 inches

Lowest rainfall for one month — February — 1.20 inches

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General.

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	221	112	109
Illegitimate	9	5	4
Totals	230	117	113

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births—Legitimate	2	2	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	2	2	—

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :		
Live Births	17.32	18.1
Still Births	0.15	0.307
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	8.62	15.8

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
All Causes	114	59	55

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Revised death rate per 1,000 population	8.58	11.5
Maternal Mortality :		
Death from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	219
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.075	0.253

Infant Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year—Legitimate	1	1	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	—

	Total	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks—Legitimate	I	I	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	I	I	—

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week	I	I	—

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> under 1 year)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	4.35	19.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	4.53	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	—	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> under 4 weeks)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	4.35	13.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	4.53	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	—	
Pre-natal Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> Still Births and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	11.04	26.9

COMPARATIVE TABLE

RURAL DISTRICT OF GAINSBOROUGH		Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
										Total		Neo-Natal
										No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	
Population 13,280		No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
Year 1965	.....	230	17.32	114	8.58	2	8.62	Nil	Nil	3	4.35	4.35
Year 1964	.....	251	19.81	122	9.62	2	7.90	Nil	Nil	3	11.95	7.97
Year 1963	.....	264	20.15	137	10.56	5	18.58	Nil	Nil	6	22.63	15.15
Year 1962	.....	251	21.64	129	10.50	6	23.34	Nil	Nil	6	23.91	15.93
Year 1961	.....	213	16.37	124	9.54	4	18.43	Nil	Nil	9	42.25	27.65
Year 1960	.....	247	21.49	112	10.18	6	23.72	Nil	Nil	6	23.29	40.48
Average 5 years — 1960 — 1964		245	19.88	124	10.84	4	18.39	Nil	Nil	6	24.80	21.43

Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1965

(Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1965)

All Causes 114 — Males 59, Females 55

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	3	5
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14	Other malignant neoplasms and lymphatic neoplasms	4	3	7
15	Leukaemis, aleukaemia	1	—	1
16	Diabetes	1	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous systems	6	10	16
18	Coronary Disease, angina	15	9	24
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
20	Other heart diseases	6	5	11
21	Other circulatory diseases	5	1	6
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	3	1	4
24	Bronchitis	3	4	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	5	10
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34	All other accidents	—	2	2
35	Suicide	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
		59	55	114

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1965
(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population							Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Coronary and Arteriosclerotic (Heart Disease)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality		
Gainsborough Rural District (Estimated home population mid- 1965—13,280)	17.32	0.15 8.62(a)	8.58	Nil	1.80	0.376	1.13	4.35	4.35	11.04	Nil		
England and Wales (Estimated home population mid- 1965 — 47,763,000)	18.1	0.289 15.8 (a)	11.5	0.047	2.37	0.552	1.63	19.0	13.0	26.9	0.253		

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1965 was one. This cause of death is listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one Week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All causes	I	—	—	—	—	I
Prematurity	I	—	—	—	—	I

	Gainsborough R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant mortality Rate <i>(i.e. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)</i>	4.35	19.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate <i>(i.e. Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)</i>	4.35	13.0
Pre-natal Mortality Rate <i>(i.e. Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)</i>	11.04	26.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1965	230	Nil
1964	251	Nil
1963	264	Nil
1962	251	Nil
1961	217	Nil
1960	253	Nil

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Public Health Dept., County Offices, Lincoln.

Health Information. Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, The Guildhall, Gainsborough.

Many various facilities are available under the following headings:—

Maternity Service.

Child Care.

Home Nursing.

Health Visitors.

Home Helps.

Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other Equipment.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Mental Health.

Ambulance Service.

Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.

Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics.

Welfare Services for the Aged and the Handicapped.

The County Council's clinics function at Gainsborough as follows:—

(a) At Spital Terrace Clinic.

School Clinic	Tuesdays 2-0 p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre	Thursdays 2-0 p.m.
Toddlers' Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month 2-0 p.m.
Vaccination and Immunisation	3rd Wednesday in each month 2-0 p.m.
Cytology Clinic	Thursday a.m. by appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	Friday a.m. and p.m. by appointment.
Tufty Club	Thursdays 3 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesdays and Thursdays 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Domestic Help Service	Apply Welfare Offices, Market Street.
Family Planning Clinic ...	2nd Monday 2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. 4th Wednesday 6-40 p.m. to 8 p.m.

(b) At Woods Terrace Clinic.

Infant Welfare Centre ... Mondays 2-0 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic 2nd Monday and 4th Monday
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Immunisation 1st Monday in each month.

Mothercraft and

Relaxation Class 1st and 3rd Friday in each
month 2-0 p.m.

Ante-Natal for Maternity

Home Patients Tuesdays 1-30 p.m.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

C. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total Number of new Houses erected during the year :-

(1)	By the Local Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
(2)	By other Local Authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(3)	By other bodies or persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
(4)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1954-57 :-

Number of certificates of disrepair issued			—
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Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)			195
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	222

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :-

Number of defected dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action by the local authority or their officers		16
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

(1) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.....	.....	—
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-			
	(i) by owners	.....	.....	—
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners.....	.....	.....	—

(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts :-

(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	(i) By owners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
	(ii) By local authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
	(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(c)	Number of certificates of disrepair issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

(3) Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts :-

(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)	.....	.....	2
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only)	.....	.....	22
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	.....	.....	2
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	.....	.....	—
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	.....	.....	—
(f)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	.....	.....	—
(g)	Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	.....	.....	26
(h)	Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957	.....	.....	—
(i)	Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	.....	.....	—

- (4) Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments :-
 (a) Number still occupied —
 (b) Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be re-housed
- (5) **Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under :-**
 (a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18 —
 (b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42 —

Housing Acts — Overcrowding

- (a) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 1
 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 8
 (b) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year —
 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein —
 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein —

Housing Acts, 1949-59

- Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received
 (a) Standard Grant 65
 (b) Discretionary Grant 3
 Number of dwellings subject to grant
 (a) Standard Grant 65
 (b) Discretionary Grant 3
 Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry —

Protection from Eviction Act, 1964

- Number of persons seeking advice —
 Number of known instances of legal proceedings being instituted to secure vacant possession of dwellings —
 Number of known eviction orders granted following legal proceedings —

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, Etc.

- Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960
 Number of site licences 9
 Total number of caravans permitted under such licences 659
 Number of inspections during the year
 Sites 48
 Caravans 35
 Number of contraventions remedied 9
 Number of sites exempt from licence —
 Number of caravans thereon —
 Number of holiday chalets 30

Public Health Act, 1936

- Number of site licences —
 Number of individual licences 11
 Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences 11
 Number of inspections during the year
 Sites 11
 Dwellings 11
 Number of contraventions remedied 3
 Number of sites exempt from licence —
 Number of moveable dwellings thereon —

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

The number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified was 192 compared with 254 in 1964.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows :

TABLE 1

Disease							Number of Cases Notified
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Salmonella	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total							192

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION IN THE DISTRICT

	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Sal- monella	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Pneu- monia
Blyborough	3	—	—	—	—	—
Blyton	7	—	—	—	—	—
Corringham	1	—	2	—	—	—
East Stockwith	8	—	—	—	—	—
Fillingham	10	—	—	—	—	—
Glentworth	—	1	—	—	—	—
Harpswell	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hemswell.....	36	6	—	4	—	—
Kexby	2	—	1	—	—	—
Knaith Park	—	2	—	—	—	—
Laughton	2	—	—	—	—	—
Laughterton.....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Lea	4	—	—	—	—	—
Marton	6	—	—	—	—	—
Morton	29	1	—	—	—	—
Newton-on-Trent	17	—	—	—	—	—
Pilham	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scotter	9	—	—	—	3	—
Scotterthorpe	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stow	1	—	—	—	—	2
Torksey	1	—	—	—	—	—
Upton.....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughton	20	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	170	10	3	4	3	2

TABLE III

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

				Measles	Scarlet Fever	Sal- monella	Dys- entery	Food Poisoning	Pneu- monia
0—1	.....	.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	.....	.....	17	—	—	1	—	—	—
2—3	.....	.....	24	1	—	2	—	—	—
3—4	.....	.....	25	2	2	—	—	—	—
4—5	.....	.....	21	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	.....	.....	58	5	—	—	2	—	—
10—15	.....	.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35	.....	.....	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
35 upwards	.....	.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Age unknown	.....	.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	.....	.....	170	10	3	4	3	2	

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	63	57	21	9	5	—	4	4	3	—	1	3	 170
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	 10
Salmonella	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	 3
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	 4
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	 3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	 2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	 1
Tuberculosis (non-Pulmonary)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	 1
Totals	65	57	23	11	5	—	8	4	5	4	6	6	 194

TUBERCULOSIS

There was one new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. There was one new case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1965

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—

Table—(b)—TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1965

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31/12/64	114	88	202	44	45	89	155	136	291
Additions :									
Primary Notifications	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
Deductions :									
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
On Register 31/12/65	114	88	202	44	45	89	155	136	291

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1965 was 20 compared with 21 in 1964. The sites of the diseases are shown in the following table.

Site of Malignant Disease	1965		1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Stomach	M	1	1	1	1	3	1
	F	2	—	—	2	—	—
Lung and Bronchus	M	2	4	5	5	3	4
	F	3	—	1	—	—	2
Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	2	1	—	1	2
Uterus	F	1	2	3	—	1	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	4	6	9	4	7	5
	F	3	6	5	3	3	2
Leukaemia	M	1	—	1	—	1	1
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	M	8	11	16	10	14	11
	F	12	10	11	5	5	6
Grand Total		20	21	27	15	19	17

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Gainsborough Rural District during 1965.

Diphtheria Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	1	5	—	6

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
80	136	15	3	1	1	—	236
—	32	91	26	12	45	2	208

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	17	1	18
—	—	—	—	—	85	13	98

Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox

Vaccination

Re-vaccination

Under One	1-4	5-15	Total
36	109	21	166
—	7	14	21

Tetanus Immunisations

Initial Courses

Boosters

Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
—	—	4	3	7
—	—	—	—	—

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Birth	Salk Vaccine			Oral Vaccine		
	Two Injections	Third Injection	Fourth Injection	Initial Course of three Doses	Oral Booster after two salk injections	Booster Dose of oral Vaccine
1965	—	—	—	29	—	—
1964	—	1	—	162	—	2
1963	—	3	1	56	—	2
1962	—	—	—	16	—	4
1961	—	—	—	13	3	12
1960	—	—	1	4	5	66
1959	—	1	1	4	1	52
1958	—	—	3	1	—	18
1957	—	—	1	2	—	10
1956	—	—	1	2	—	13
1955	—	—	2	1	—	8
1954	—	—	1	1	—	5
1953	—	1	—	1	—	7
1952	—	—	—	2	—	4
1951	—	—	—	1	—	4
1950	—	1	—	—	—	4
Total	—	7	11	295	9	211

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out in 1965 in our area.

TABLE A.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups (by years of birth)	Number of Children				Physical Condition	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment —excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defect- ive vision squint excluding	For any other condition	Total in- dividuals requiring treatment		
1961 and later	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	74	—	3	3	74	—
1959	125	2	4	6	125	—
1958	19	—	1	1	19	—
1957	19	2	—	2	19	—
1956	6	1	1	1	6	—
1955	5	—	—	—	5	—
1954	67	5	1	5	67	—
1953	25	2	—	2	25	—
1952	3	—	—	—	3	—
1951	45	4	1	5	45	—
1950 & earlier	34	6	3	7	34	—
TOTAL	422	22	14	32	252	—

TABLE B

Inspections carried out in the Rural District of Gainsborough
during 1965

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	3	3	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	22	20	—	—
(b) Squint	1	3	—	—
(c) Other.....	—	3	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	—	2	—	2
(b) Otitis Media	—	3	—	—
(c) Other.....	—	—	—	1
Nose and Throat	2	9	1	1
Speech	1	4	2	1
Lymphatic Glands	—	10	—	—
Heart	2	3	—	—
Lungs	—	1	—	—
Development				
(a) Hernia	1	—	—	—
(b) Other.....	1	13	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	—	8	—	—
(b) Feet	—	13	—	—
(c) Other.....	1	10	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy	—	1	—	—
(b) Other.....	—	1	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	—	1	2	—
(b) Stability	2	10	—	1
Abdomen	—	—	—	—
Other	—	2	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	49
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	—
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	6
Bakers and/or Confectioners	—
Fried Fish Shops	8
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	3
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	35
Others	2
Total	103

One hundred and thirty inspections were made during the year of the above premises. No contraventions were found.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	1	18
Ice Cream (Storage and Sale)	35	47
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	6	14
Totals	42	79

THIRTY-ONE

MILK AND DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The above Regulations transferred as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distribution of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drug Authorities. Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council.

Number of dealers retailing T.T. milk (Pasteurised), Pasteurised milk, Sterilised milk only	7
Number of dealers retailing Sterilised milk only ...	10
Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	3
(a) Samples of Milk taken in course of delivery (specified Areas):	
Pasteurised	39
Sterilised	10
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—Raw	5

(b) **Samples of Milk for biological examination:**

Five samples of raw milk were taken for biological examination and none of these showed evidence of tuberculosis or brucella abortus.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

The above Order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM

There are on the Register 41 Retailers who retail only pre-packed Ice Cream.

Sixty-one inspections were made during the year of the 41 premises, and of the three contraventions found, three were remedied.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector, for the following information:—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Article Samples.	No. of Samples Taken.
Milk	9
Processed Milk Products	5
Edible Fats and Oils	2
Tinned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Products	1
Alcoholic Beverages	1
Non-alcoholic Beverages	1
Sugar, Flour Confectionery	1
Meat and Fish Products	1
Vinegars, Spices, Flavourings	1
Cereal Products	1
	23

Deficiencies: Packet of Figs—labelling deficient—warning.

MEAT, FOODS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE INSPECTIONS

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

There are no licenced slaughterhouses in the Area.

Condemned meat is disposed of to approved processors; other foods condemned are disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Lincoln and District Water Board is responsible for supplying water to the Rural District.

1. The water is derived from the following sources and during the year was satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

- (i) Boreholes in the Lincolnshire Limestone at Glentham and Caenby and Welton west of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

- (ii) Boreholes in the Bunter Sandstone at Elkesley in Nottinghamshire, Newton-on-Trent and Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.

2. During the year, bacteriological examination of the water was carried out with the following results:—

Satisfactory	289
--------------------	-----

Suspicious	—
------------------	---

Unsatisfactory	1
----------------------	---

3. **Chemical Analysis.**

Twenty-two samples were taken from each source of supply for chemical examination; all proved satisfactory.

4. All the waters are chlorinated at source, the dosage being automatic and continuous.

		Properties supplied from public mains		Total No. of Dwellings
		Direct	Standpipes	
Blyborough	.....	42	3	45
Blyton	.....	317	1	318
Brampton	.....	20	2	22
Corringham	.....	137	—	137
East Ferry	.....	34	—	34
East Stockwith	.....	78	—	78
Fenton	.....	82	3	85
Fillingham	.....	63	2	65
Gate Burton	.....	27	—	27
Glentworth	.....	121	3	124
Grayingham	.....	32	1	33
Hardwick	.....	15	3	18
Harpswell	.....	54	—	54
Heapham	.....	33	—	33
Hemswell	.....	356	1	357
Kettlethorpe	.....	82	—	82
Kexby	.....	112	—	112
Knaith	.....	68	—	68
Laughton	.....	70	1	71
Lea	.....	255	—	255
Marton	.....	144	2	146
Morton	.....	321	—	321
Newton-on-Trent	.....	75	3	78
Northorpe	.....	51	2	53
Pilham	.....	13	—	13
Scotter	.....	549	—	549
Scotton	.....	95	—	95
Springthorpe	.....	42	—	42
Stow	.....	112	—	112
Sturton-by-Stow	.....	250	2	252
Thonock	.....	11	—	11
Torksey	.....	57	—	57
Upton	.....	171	1	171
Walkerith	.....	20	1	21
Wildsworth	.....	22	1	23
Willingham	.....	140	—	140
Willoughton	.....	145	—	145
		4216	32	4248

I am grateful to Mr. G. E. Burn, District Manager, for this information.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Eighty earth closets were replaced by water closets in private houses, during the year. These works were carried out with the aid of Improvement and Conversion Grants.

Corringham and Springthorpe, and Upton and Kexby Sewerage Schemes have been completed and are now fully operative.

Encouragement is being given to owners to convert earth closets to water closets, thereby taking advantage of the new scheme.

A commencement was made of the East Stockwith Sewerage Scheme during the Summer but it is not anticipated that the work will be completed until early 1967.

The proposal to install three new pumps in the existing pump house to replace the obsolete ones, and the laying of a new rising main to the Scotter works is hoped to commence early in 1966.

A local investigation in the scheme for Fillingham, Glentworth, Harpswell and Hemswell has been carried out but so far the Minister has not given his decision.

Schemes for Willoughton, Blyborough and Grayingham and Northorpe, are in their preliminary stages.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are two private swimming pools in the area. One pool is attached to a holiday camp and the school children from Newton-on-Trent Primary School are allowed the use of this pool.

Two samples, one from either end of the pool, were taken early in the season and were unsatisfactory. The filter had not been working properly and it was not possible to effectively chlorinate the water. This was rectified and later four samples were satisfactory. A sampling officer sees to the sterilization of the water prior to it being used by the school children.

REFUSE COLLECTION

With the introduction of a third refuse vehicle, re-routing, and occasional additional labour, the refuse collection service managed to maintain a collection period of 8-9 days, with some improvements in favourable circumstances.

The Council has authorised the purchase of a compressor type refuse vehicle, and it is hoped that delivery will be made early in the new year.

THIRTY-SIX

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

No houses were disinfected or disinfested during the year.

KNACKERS' YARD

Routine inspections of the only knackers' yard in the area have been carried out. A joint inspection with the Animal Health Divisional Veterinary Surgeon of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was a satisfactory one, and only minor improvements and works were suggested. These have been carried out by the owner.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Slow progress was again made during the year on the inspection of premises under the above Act. The original inspections were checked and in all cases the defects had been remedied.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Sixty-eight visits were paid to shops during the year. Three contraventions of the welfare provisions of the Act were found and remedied.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council employs one full time Rodent Operator, and the handyman is available to assist him during the busy winter season.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the year ending 31st December, 1965.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	All other (including Business premises)	Totals of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	16	4250	180	4446	335
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	222	—	222	13
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	201	201	13
Ship rat	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—
House mouse	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	58	58	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	16	1021	180	1217	89
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	10	78	88	69
Ship rat	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—
House mouse	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	3	28	31	10
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	16	380	109	505	34
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	6	58	64	9
Ship rat	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—
House mouse	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	10	10	—
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	—	—	—	—	—
Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.	16	423	—	439	35
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	—	—	—	—	—
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :—					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The numbers of factories on the Council's Register is 37. 41 inspections were made.

PART I OF THE ACT

I—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	34	38	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	2	2	—	—
TOTAL	37	41	2	—

2—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

SECTION 133				SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Nature of work (1)						
Wearing apparel Making, etc., Cleaning and washing	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	—	—	—	—

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